



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE



FY 2022

**ANNUAL
REPORT**





HONORING OUR PAST,
INNOVATING FOR THE FUTURE

Message from the Director



Ensure the continuity of government through the protection of our national leaders and National Special Security Events, as well as preserving the integrity of our nation's financial infrastructure.

THIS REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

a remarkable year of historic achievement for the women and men of the Secret Service. United in our determination to carry out our integrated mission of protection and investigation, we did so with the practiced perfection for which our agency is known throughout the world.

Every day, our agency is entrusted with protecting key leaders, locations, and events. In FY 2022, we continued executing our protective responsibilities with 100% incident-free protection while planning, coordinating, and implementing two National Special Security Events, the State of the Union and the 77th United Nations General Assembly.

This year the Uniformed Division celebrated its 100th Anniversary. This diverse team of highly trained professionals protect key locations in the nation's capital and travel across the

world to secure facilities for U.S. Secret Service protectees. In FY 2022, that included 4,867 protectee visits.

Secret Service Special Agents and Criminal Analysts also protected the integrity of the U.S. financial system from a broad range of fraud, network intrusions, and other cyber-enabled attacks. This past year, Secret Service employees across the globe prevented more than \$2.6 billion in cyber financial crime losses and seized more than \$41.5 million in counterfeit currency. These achievements are only possible thanks to innovative training, cutting-edge technologies, and

robust investigative partnerships. Specifically, collaboration with our partnership resulted in the return of \$286 million in fraudulently obtained Economic Injury Disaster Loans to the Small Business Administration, which will ultimately be returned to the most vulnerable Americans.

To maintain our standing as one of the world's preeminent law enforcement organizations, the Secret Service fosters a culture of world-class training and ongoing professional development for all employees. Our agency's success would not be possible without a cadre of mission support professionals who conducted business processes, secured proper resources, hired new employees, and ensured a safe working environment throughout the year.

Our workforce diversity is critical to tackling the unique challenges of our integrated mission and to maintaining the strength and stability of the legacy we've been building since 1865. As we build on our successes, we honor the past by leveraging the collective knowledge and experiences of those who came before us, respect the present by recognizing the hard work and sacrifices of those currently serving, and build on our storied past by promoting positive change through innovation and ingenuity.

As guardians of the world's most enduring democracy, we have an obligation that is centuries in the making. The great philosopher Plato once said, "It does not matter if the cobblers and masons fail to do their jobs well, but if the guardians fail, the democracy will crumble." Our mission is one that cannot fail, and our actions must reflect that reality.

Working together, our presence, our persistence, and our professionalism are vital to the success of this agency, and by extension to the durability of our democracy.

Kimberly A. Cheatle
DIRECTOR



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PUBLISHED IN February 2023

Secret Service At-a-Glance

The Secret Service works diligently each year to achieve its no-fail, integrated mission of protecting our nation’s leaders and financial infrastructure. Accomplishments detailed in this report were realized by the dedicated Secret Service workforce who serve in offices across the globe, working together to achieve mission success. Throughout the pages of this report, work conducted by Secret Service personnel across 16 offices is organized into four primary categories: Protective Operations, Investigative Operations, Training, and Mission Support.

AGENCY LEADERSHIP



Kimberly A. Cheatle
DIRECTOR



Faron K. Paramore
DEPUTY DIRECTOR



Susan A. Yarwood
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (ACTING)

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Office of PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Office of STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION

Office of TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MISSION SUPPORT

INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Office of INVESTIGATIONS

TRAINING

Office of TRAINING

MISSION SUPPORT

Office of INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Office of HUMAN RESOURCES

Office of PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Office of the CHIEF COUNSEL

Office of the CHIEFF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Office of STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY

Office of the CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Office of ENTERPRISE READINESS

Office of COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA RELATIONS

Office of INTEGRITY

Office of EQUITY AND EMPLOYEE SUPPORT SERVICES

Secret Service FY 2022 Year-in-Review

The people of the Secret Service work hard each year to keep our nation’s leaders, foreign dignitaries, and other protectees safe as they work and travel around the world. Further, this dedicated workforce protects the nation’s economy through cyber and financial crime investigations and related activities. Take a look at what they have accomplished in FY 2022.

35 protectees in FY 2022



4,867 protectee visits (1,756 foreign)





2 National Special Security Events (NSSEs) secured

5,570 protective intelligence investigations





893 arrests through cyber financial investigations

\$2.6B loss prevented through cyber financial investigations





\$47M in Small Business Administration and Unemployment Insurance funds returned through financial transactions

\$214M illicit assets forfeited



\$105.9M forfeited assets returned to victims



15 Special Agent, 14 Uniformed Division, and 1 Technical Law Enforcement Classes Graduated



4,318 law enforcement personnel trained at the National Computer Forensics Institute



869 new Secret Service employees



Secret Service FY 2022: Notable Events

Thanks to our dedicated workforce, the Secret Service had a busy and successful FY 2022. The year included two major appointments: the swearing-in of the 21st Chief of the Uniformed Division and the swearing-in of the 27th Director of the Secret Service.





Protective Operations



Podcast Ep. 044 White House Tours with UD Sgt. Elliot Nelson.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.

THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF OUR NATION'S LEADERS are essential for the continuation of our democracy. The Secret Service is honored with this responsibility and executes its mission at an elite level. The Secret Service provides around-the-clock physical protection for the President and Vice President of the United States; their families; former Presidents and First Ladies; several high-level Administration officials; and visiting foreign dignitaries.

The Secret Service also provides security for presidential and vice-presidential candidates during campaign years and is responsible for the coordination and security of National Special Security Events (NSSEs). FY 2022 was a high tempo protection year for the Secret Service with three major events: the Summit of the Americas, and two NSSEs including the State of the Union Address and the 77th United Nations General Assembly.

Throughout FY 2022 the Secret Service provided security to the President's and Vice President's trips to Poland, Romania, the Middle East, and the United Kingdom to attend the funeral of Queen Elizabeth II. Day after day, our dedicated personnel work with unwavering commitment in an ever-changing and dynamic environment, to ensure that protective mission requirements are completed.



Ready at a Moment's Notice

On March 2nd, as the Russian invasion of Ukraine began to expand and intensify, the Secret Service was notified that the Vice President would be traveling to the region for visits to Warsaw, Poland and Bucharest, Romania from March 9th through March 11th. To support this trip, Secret Service personnel arrived in Warsaw and Bucharest without a firm schedule of events and on a compressed timeline to conduct the necessary advance activities to secure sites the Vice President would visit. Despite the quick turnaround, the trip was a success. The Vice President spent two nights in Warsaw and visited five sites throughout the city, then traveled to Bucharest and visited three sites. With these efforts quickly coordinated, the Vice President completed a successful and safe tour during a tumultuous time for the region.

On a Global Stage: A Legacy of Major Events Protection

The Secret Service has been responsible for the planning, coordination, and implementation of security operations for 71 National Special Security Events (NSSEs) since 1998. NSSEs are events determined to be of national or international significance, and thus present a potential target for malicious actors. Examples of NSSEs include global summits, political conventions, presidential inaugurations, state funerals, and major sporting events. FY 2022 is the twentieth anniversary of the Secret Service's back-to-back execution of two significant NSSEs in the aftermath of the events of September 11th: Super Bowl XXXVI and the Salt Lake City Winter Olympics.

For both events, the primary mission of the Secret Service was to establish and maintain a secure environment for all spectators, athletes, dignitaries, media, and other attendees by identifying and reducing potential vulnerabilities. Planning and preparation for both events took significant time and resources, with planning for the Olympics starting four years prior.

In Salt Lake City, the Secret Service worked with 11 federal and local law enforcement agencies, and a combined force of 7,945 personnel, to coordinate and provide security for the 2002 Winter Olympics. There were 18 Secret Service protectees that attended the Olympic Games with approximately four million staff and spectators processed through Secret Service checkpoints to watch nearly

Supported Protective Visits by the Numbers

4,603

DOMESTIC VISITS

220

FOREIGN VISITS

44

TERRITORY VISITS

4,867

TOTAL VISITS



THE SECTION OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE USED TO BE OPEN TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.



Circa 1890–1899
Pennsylvania Avenue is a street in Washington, D.C. that connects the White House and the United States Capitol.

IN 1995, VEHICULAR TRAFFIC WAS PROHIBITED.

2,500 athletes compete. The Olympics were successfully secured, and, in the years following, the Secret Service has become integral to major event security around the United States and has provided guidance and insight to foreign governments planning large-scale events throughout the world.

The Secret Service forecasts the number of NSSEs to increase in the future at a significant rate. The city of Los Angeles will be hosting the Summer Olympics and Paralympics in 2028 and the Secret Service expects to play a key role in the security and execution of a successful Olympic Games. Special Agents, Uniformed Division Officers, and analysts continue to strive and improve on the agency's ability to adapt to these often-unforeseen requirements and the capability of the organization to create and innovate emerging protective methods is critical to the success of major events.

Preparing Against a Myriad of Threats

In an age where threats to protectees can be more than just kinetic, the Secret Service must continue to evolve in order to overcome them. Over the last year, the Secret Service initiated an effort to research and acquire the most up-to-date masks. The need for this protective equipment was emphasized by the 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway by Aum Shinrikyo. Since that time, Special Agents, Uniformed Division Officers, and Technical Law Enforcement (TLEs) have been issued a protective ensemble including a suit and mask.

Providing CBRN PPE equipment gives Secret Service law enforcement personnel the ability to operate in a compromised environment while continuing to provide protection to sites and protectees. Without this equipment, Special Agents, Uniformed Division Officers, and Technical Law Enforcement would be vulnerable to these attacks and unable to carry out the mission.

The type of masks used by Special Agents, Uniformed Division Officers, and Technical Law Enforcement has evolved over time. Over the last year, the Secret Service initiated a massive effort to research and acquire new masks. The updated masks are more comfortable, allow for vision correction, and are easier to use with a range of weapons platforms.

In FY 2022, the Secret Service acquired new masks as part of an equipment refresh, which is essential for employee safety and prepares employees to meet mission challenges. The Secret Service is working to streamline the procurement of CBRN PPE to allow for more accurate orders, and future tracking to identify what equipment needs to be replaced.



HAZARDOUS AGENT MITIGATION MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM

The Secret Service's Hazardous Agent Mitigation Medical Emergency Response program (HAMMER) was established 25 years ago to create a more proactive approach

to counter threats associated with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents and conduct casualty extraction.

In close coordination with protective details and other tactical elements, HAMMER can respond to hazardous, toxic, or lethal environments to locate, extract, decontaminate, and provide life-saving medical interventions for protectees.

HAMMER training incorporates classes on emergency medical care and technical rescue capabilities to ensure that personnel can perform even the most difficult tasks in hostile environments. McKenzie, a HAMMER Team Lead, explained that on the HAMMER Team, "you can never be complacent or too comfortable because there is always something to learn and improve on."

When reflecting on her career and joining a specialized team, McKenzie discussed how rigorous and intense the HAMMER selection process and training were. "I am proud to be a part of HAMMER, the standards were one of the most physically and mentally challenging things that I have ever had to do."

For those who may be considering a career path in HAMMER, or special operations in general, McKenzie recommends "having clear goals in mind for what you may want out of your career, because that can shape your decision-making early on. Being a part of HAMMER is incredibly rewarding, and you develop stronger accountability to yourself and your teammates. You have to make yourself an asset to your team and the Secret Service in every way that you can."

Spotlight

CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

In FY 2022, the Secret Service's video technology capabilities were faced with massive obstacles such as the continuation of the pandemic and supply chain issues. During this critical time, Technical Security Investigator Christopher J. Taylor went above and beyond to ensure critical upgrades and installations

to the White House Complex, Naval Observatory, and Protective Residences were completed ahead of schedule. Chris's decision to utilize creative solutions to complete these installations not only ensured the continuity of the Service's protective mission but also saved the government around \$150,000 in additional costs.

Despite being awarded the Secret Service's Technical Law

Enforcement Employee of the Year, Chris gives the credit to his entire team.

"I am proud to be able to work with a great group of individuals and complete these unique projects around our protective sites. Pulling off the projects we have over the last few years, nearly against all odds, really speaks to the fantastic team and the dedication we all have."

Manpower was a challenge and supply chain disruptions caused significant delays in necessary equipment acquisitions. Yet Chris and his team figured out how to adapt.

"[When dealing with challenges] Everyone has a different part of the puzzle. When you work with everyone's ideas and input, it turns it in to something great. If you are operating like that, the possibilities are endless."



Christopher Taylor (center) accepting his award.

Spotlight

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF COUNTER SNIPER PROGRAM

The Counter Sniper team was established in 1971 in response to the increasing threat posed by long-range weapons. The team was initially staffed by firearms training instructors, whose primary assignment was teaching at the James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC). By 1979, counter sniper support requests had increased so that the team was officially transferred to the Uniformed Division and then to the Presidential Protection Division in 1998. The Counter Sniper team was then transferred to the Special Operations Division in 2006, where it operates today.

The team is comprised of highly qualified men and women responsible for providing overwatch, observation, and protection of an area from a long-range threat or coordinated assault.

Officer-Technician Kim Sayles was inspired to become a member of the Secret Service after the events of September 11th, leaving her role with the University of Kansas Women's Basketball Team to do so. She initially started as an Officer at the White House Branch but found her calling with the Counter Sniper team.

Kim enjoys many aspects of her work on the Counter Sniper team. "My job changes every single day. I get to make impactful decisions on a daily basis that no one else gets to make. From the sports angle of things, I kind of equate it to playing and executing every single day. A lot of other jobs you are not doing that. Every day the decision you make on an advance, or the placement of the team member, strategically matters to the world."

Kim Sayles was the first female member of the Counter Sniper team and has served on the team for 12 years. As the first female to join the team, Kim shared "as anyone

being the first in the field knows, it is not without its challenges. In my head, it was just 'show up', 'show up every single day.'"

Reflecting on her career, Kim is most proud of making the atmosphere better for other people. She really enjoys training and advising others, harkening back to her time as a basketball coach. She shared that "being trusted to do such an important job after coming in as the first



Kim Sayles on a rooftop in Paris

female, where it was a struggle to get here, is huge."

From the time Kim joined the team, there have been a total of four female Counter Sniper members, with three currently still serving. Kim shared that since becoming a team member, it "has come a long way and hopefully [having female team members] is something that is just normal. Being the first female is not something I think about every day, but this is something that I am really glad that I did. I think it has been good, we have had more women try out and we have more women here."

For Kim, being a member of a team means being in a group of people with one goal. For the Counter Sniper team the "goal is winning every single day. You could have the best player, shooter, or advance lead, but if you don't have people there to fill the team, then it does not matter."

Kim explained that teamwork is critical to the work of the Counter Sniper team. "Being a good shooter is great, but that is not the only thing that matters. We are all equally equipped and equally qualified to do the job, but we work in a team where our roles are interchangeable. For example, if I see the threat, I become the shooter and my partner's job is to help with the other factors, like the wind. The wind call is really important, I need a good wind call to be the best shooter I can be. You have to trust and help your teammate because without them you are on an island."

The Secret Service is proud to have team members like Kim and the entire Counter Sniper team today and over the last 50 years. They play an integral role in protective operations every day.

A History of Protective Intelligence

The Secret Service's protective intelligence endeavors began in 1907 when Congress authorized the Secret Service to provide presidential protection following the 1901 assassination of President William McKinley. Initially, the intelligence function was performed by a small group within the White House Detail analyzing letters and suspicious packages. The intelligence mission was expanded during World War I to include investigations of various groups that threatened world leaders.

Throughout the 1940s, intelligence procedures were standardized, and field offices began tracking suspicious individuals in their districts and reported this information to the protective details. Following the assassination of President John Kennedy in November 1963, the Warren Commission recommended expanding the Secret Service's protective intelligence to meet the greater demands of protection, use advanced data processing equipment, increase liaison with other agencies, and establish the Office of Protective Intelligence.

In 1970, the Secret Service hired the first Intelligence Research Specialist (IRS) to operate a keypunch-card database. In the years since, the Secret Service's protective intelligence capabilities have continued to evolve, and IRSs have served as instrumental keepers of institutional knowledge as Special Agents are routinely transferred throughout the agency for various assignments.

The terrorist attacks of September 11th resulted in renewed focus on protective intelligence for executive leadership and other government officials. As a result, more resources were dedicated to studying terrorist tactics of protective interest and the Critical Protective Analysis Group was created in 2002 to better support this endeavor. The group focused attention on the heightened and evolving threat from extremists, analyzing various factors such as growth, motivation, and organization of terrorist groups, relevant terrorist tactics, commonly used weapons systems, and emerging technologies.



THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE WAS HORSE AND CARRIAGE.

1905



Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt for His Second Term.

1943





Today, intelligence professionals analyze all-source intelligence for potential threats, research and identify issues that could impact Secret Service protectees and operations overseas, and draft and disseminate protective intelligence products to address a variety of topics.

Another change was the involvement in Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) groups to oversee Secret Service involvement in the Federal Bureau of Investigations' (FBI) JTTFs across the country and coordinate Secret Service involvement in terrorism investigations. The Secret Service JTTF has expanded and continues to collaborate with the FBI on highly sensitive investigations involving Secret Service equities for situational and operational awareness.

In 2014, the Secret Service integrated counter surveillance capabilities with protective intelligence to provide covert, plain-clothed surveillance Agents to support the protective mission. The primary goal was to form a unit that provides an ability to detect, mitigate, and report a threat to a Secret Service protected individual before it ever became an issue. Over the next few years, the Secret Service expanded the reach of the program to include National Special Security Events, maritime support, UAS capabilities, and advanced training to counter suicide bombers.

With the rapid growth of social media websites and other online media, the amount of digital content involving protective intelligence interest has grown exponentially resulting in protective intelligence investigations. In the early stages of assessing open-source intelligence, staff investigated online threats received through citizen reports, rudimentary online searches, and a single web-crawler program that mined the internet using Secret Service specific key terms.

In 2019, as online threat content evolved, the use of open-source intelligence expanded to providing situational awareness for protective operations. This added responsibility required more robust programs that could intake content from multiple social media platforms and support global operations at a moment's notice.

The challenges to the open-source intelligence mission today are largely defined by the growing popularity of anonymizers and dark web platforms. Currently, the Secret Service utilizes new and innovative tools that are multi-functional and allow analysts to quickly identify and triage online content. Analysts conduct 24-hour social media analyses to identify threats and provide real-time situational awareness to enhance protective intelligence investigations, support protective intelligence advance teams prior to official travel, and to generate awareness of publicly available information that may affect Secret Service equities.

Today, intelligence professionals analyze all-source intelligence for potential threats, research and identify issues that could impact Secret Service protectees and operations overseas, and draft and disseminate protective intelligence products to address a variety of topics. This intelligence provides leadership and operational personnel the information needed to make sound and effective protective and investigative decisions.

IN FY 2022, PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED MORE THAN **350 FOREIGN TRIPS**, PRODUCED APPROXIMATELY **180 ASSESSMENTS**, AND PRESENTED MORE THAN **100 BRIEFINGS** IN SUPPORT OF PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS.



National Threat Assessment Center

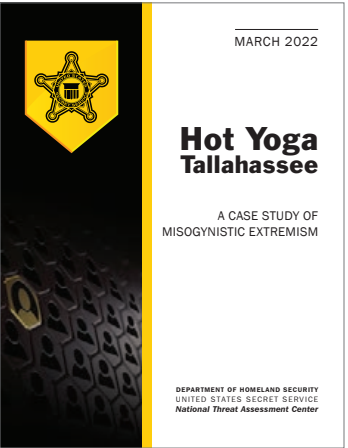
In 1990, the Secret Service's Behavioral Research Program (BRP) began its Exceptional Case Study Project (ECSP) to analyze the common behaviors of persons who have attacked or attempted to attack prominent public persons. The ECSP laid the foundation upon which current protective intelligence investigative methodology rests. Later the BRP's mission was expanded to include the education and standardization of threat assessment procedures and it was subsequently made an independent division and renamed the National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC). NTAC has a longstanding tradition of conducting behavioral threat assessments as a central component of the agency's protective intelligence mission.

This proactive approach to violence prevention has been adapted to prevent other forms of targeted violence that impact communities across the United States. For over two decades, NTAC has closely examined attacks that target the places we work, learn, worship, and otherwise live our daily lives.

In 2022, NTAC released a behavioral case study, titled *Hot Yoga Tallahassee: A Case Study of Misogynistic Extremism*. The report analyzes the background and personal history of an attacker who killed two women and injured four more at a yoga studio in Tallahassee, Florida. The attacker had displayed decades of prior concerning behaviors directed at women, including multiple assaults and harassment. His misogynistic behavior had alarmed family members, friends, coworkers, and law enforcement, and resulted in job losses, arrests, and being barred from public locations.

The Hot Yoga Tallahassee case study demonstrates the opportunities that exist to prevent targeted violence and highlights the vital role that behavioral threat assessment can play in keeping communities safe. NTAC's publication drew wide attention toward the agency's expertise in violence prevention, generating over 160 media articles in various media outlets.

Supporting community-led efforts to prevent these tragedies is critical, and the Secret Service is committed to facilitating training and information-sharing for those with public safety responsibilities. NTAC continues to leverage technology to ensure the agency's research and guidance will reach those individuals tasked with keeping communities safe. Central to this effort is NTAC's virtual training capability. In part due to NTAC's virtual delivery of trainings and briefings, NTAC staff were able to deliver over 250 events to over 25,000 participants in FY 2022, including Secret Service personnel, state and local law enforcement, government officials, educators, mental health professionals, faith-based leaders, and workplace security managers. The number of events and participants NTAC reached in FY 2022 represent the highest totals in the Center's history.



NTAC's Hot Yoga Tallahassee: A Case Study of Misogynistic Extremism, 2022.



100 YEARS

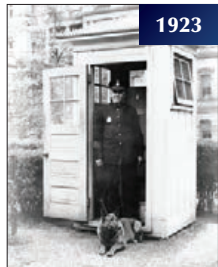
of Dedicated
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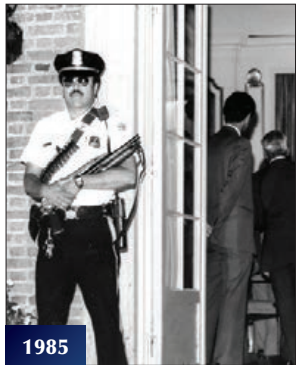
THE SECRET SERVICE UNIFORMED DIVISION has protected the White House for a century. As early as **1860**, Congress recognized the need for safeguarding the White House and its grounds. At that time, the military, and a small number of personnel from the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), made up the security force. By **1922**, the Officers assigned to this detail were under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of MPD. While these MPD Officers were assigned to provide security at the White House, neither the President nor the Secret Service’s Chief (today the “Director”) had full control over these Officers, though they were held responsible for the protection of the President.



1975



1923



1985



1970s



1923

President Warren Harding favored the creation of a separate and distinct police force solely responsible for the security of the White House. On September 14th of that year, the White House Police Force (WHPF) was established at the request of President Harding and became operational October 1, **1922**. Salaries, uniforms, revolvers, ammunition, and other equipment were procured with an initial appropriation of \$53,870 (around \$1 million in today's dollars).

The WHPF was then placed under the direct control of the President, as supervised through his military aide Lieutenant Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S. Army, who was also the Director of Public Buildings and Grounds. Major O.M. Baldinger, Junior Military Aide, was directly in charge of the police force at the White House. This consisted of two sergeants and thirty privates, under the command of First Sergeant Clarence L. Dalrymple. The Officers' prior police experiences with MPD and U.S. Park Police were considered and only the highest qualified candidates were selected.

Except for a few Officers held over from the collection of MPD officers and military guards, all the new candidates were to be six-foot tall, well proportioned, and not over

thirty-five years of age. They were required to be individuals of good character and have excellent records in their respective departments. First Lady Florence Harding based the Officers' uniform design on the Navy uniforms of that time, with gold badges and cap plates.

Of the Officers, a newspaper columnist wrote in part, "They soon acquire a real White House air, debonair and cheerful, mingled with the great dignity incumbent on those trusted with such important duty." (Courtesy; Library of Congress)

In **1930**, President Herbert Hoover realized the importance for the White House Police Force and the Secret Service to join forces, since the latter was responsible for protecting the President. Congress concurred with the President's concept and on May 14th, 1930, the integration of the two agencies took place. This merger was a significant one, as up until that time these two security entities acted independently. The outer layer of protection, which incorporated the White House and its grounds, was undertaken by the White House Police Force, while the inner layer of protection, including the physical security of the President, was the responsibility of the Secret Service and its cadre of operatives assigned to the White House Detail.

With its incorporation into the Secret Service, the White House Police Force undertook additional duties. Congress mandated the White House Police Force should be responsible for protecting foreign diplomatic missions and embassies throughout Washington, D.C. That legislation passed in March 1970 and the White House Police Force became the Executive Protective Service (EPS). In **1974**, when Congress authorized the protection of the Vice President's immediate family, the EPS gained another responsibility: protecting the Vice President's residence at the Naval Observatory.

On November 15th, **1977**, President Jimmy Carter signed legislation changing the name from Executive Protective Service to the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division.

Today, the various components of the Uniformed Division are involved in or work with the Special Operations Division, the Protective Intelligence and Assessment

As the Uniformed Division celebrates a century of dedicated service and looks to the future, they advance their tradition of honor, integrity, and a commitment to excellence.

Division, the Counter Surveillance Division, the Presidential Protective Division, the Vice-Presidential Protective Division, and the Technical Security Division, along with assistance from valued law enforcement partners in the MPD and the U.S. Park Police, to ensure an intricate multi-layered and coordinated effort of protection and safety.

At the Uniformed Division's 100-year anniversary celebration event at Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C., Uniformed Division Chief, Alfonso M. Dyson reflected on the workforce changes over time.

"As our work continues evolving, so has the composition of our workforce. For example, in 1961 the first African Americans were sworn in as White House Police Officers. Today, African Americans comprise 20% of our workforce and hold key positions not only within the Uniformed Division, but within this agency. That is evolution. It wasn't until 1970, when the first female Officer was sworn in. And today, women now make up nearly 15% of our workforce...Our agency has also made progress

with welcoming members from the Hispanic, Asian, and Native American communities into our ranks... Our agency is working hard to make up for lost time...To continue building a dedicated team of professionals and a highly skilled and motivated workforce representative of the people we serve."

Deputy Director Faron Paramore, shared that "Our common goals and our ability to complement each other's missions makes our organization stronger, more effective, and it makes this great city and all the people and places we protect safer and more secure. Whether on foot patrols around the White House Complex, standing posts at the Naval Observatory, or working around the clock to safeguard one of the many embassies... throughout this great city, our workforce thrives when the cooperation amongst us is the strongest."

As the Uniformed Division celebrates a century of dedicated service and looks to the future, they advance their tradition of honor, integrity, and a commitment to excellence.



Podcast Ep. 047
UDO Chief,
Chief Alfonso Dyson Sr.

Learn more on the
Secret Service podcast
Standing Post.





Investigative Operations



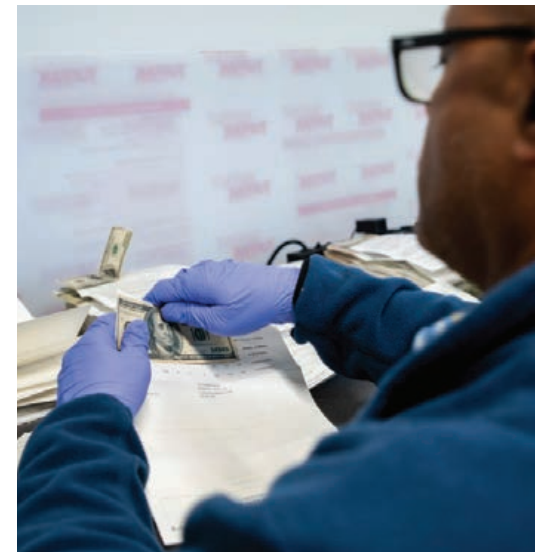
Podcast Ep. 042 The Rome Field Office with SAIC Brian Lambert.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.

THE SECRET SERVICE'S INVESTIGATIVE MISSION has expanded from its original mandate to preserve the integrity of U.S. currency and disrupt counterfeiters to a more expansive role in protecting the nation's financial infrastructure.

Today, combatting counterfeit remains a core investigative responsibility, but evolving technologies have led the Secret Service to investigate an array of complex, cyber-enabled financial crimes. In FY 2022, Secret Service personnel closed cases related to a range of criminal activity, including counterfeiting; money laundering; pandemic fraud; network intrusion; ransomware; illicit use of cryptocurrency and digital assets; digital evidence assistance to other law enforcement agencies in serious violent crime; elder financial abuse; mortgage and loan fraud; and numerous others.

To succeed across these spaces, our investigators leverage a global network of field operations that combine investigative expertise, digital forensic knowledge, and partnerships across industry and government. In FY 2022, our agency continued to provide a significant return on investment to American taxpayers by seizing hundreds of millions of dollars in counterfeit currency and investigating the most costly and damaging cybercrimes to our citizens and financial systems.



Podcast Ep. 045 Counterfeit Currency with Ms. Amanda Moffett.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.

Counterfeit

The Secret Service's role and skill in preventing counterfeiting of U.S. currency, obligations, and securities is a foundational and distinguishing aspect of our investigative operations. The unique ability of our forensics specialists to detect, identify, and trace counterfeiting to its source remains unmatched since 1865. Even as financial systems digitize, thwarting counterfeiting continues to be a major element of the global investigative mission.

Cyber-Enabled Financial Crime

Secret Service investigations brought many cyber-criminals to justice in FY 2022. Led by dedicated Special Agents and investigative analysts, the Secret Service closed cases amounting to \$2 billion in victim losses. Additionally, Secret Service investigations also prevented a further \$2.6 billion in potential fraud loss by arresting individuals before they could fully realize the gains from their crimes. Common cyber financial crime investigation types include business email compromises, card skimmers, network intrusions, and ATM cash-out schemes.

Cyber Fraud Task Force

In 2001, Congress directed the Secret Service to develop a national network of electronic crimes task forces for the purpose of preventing, detecting, and investigating various forms of electronic crimes. The Secret Service refers to this network as the Cyber Fraud Task Force (CFTF) and it has 42 locations across the United States. CFTFs unite team members across a variety of disciplines to focus on investigating cyber financial crimes, including emerging trends like the growing illicit use of digital currency and ransomware attacks.

The mission of the CFTFs is to prevent, detect, and mitigate complex cyber-enabled financial crimes, with the ultimate goal of arresting and convicting the most harmful perpetrators. Through a partnership with private industry, state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) and federal law enforcement agencies, federal and state prosecutors, and academia, the CFTFs leverage the collective expertise of a range of key stakeholders necessary to combat cybercrime. The CFTFs are staffed with Special Agents, technical experts, forensic analysts operating in the CFTF Digital Evidence Forensic Labs, and SLTT task force officers trained through the Secret Service National Computer Forensics Institute.

FY 2022 BY THE NUMBERS

LOSS PREVENTED THROUGH
CYBER FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS:

\$ 2.6B

ACTUAL CYBER FINANCIAL
CRIME LOSS:

\$ 2B

ARRESTS THROUGH
COUNTERFEIT INVESTIGATIONS:

187

ARRESTS THROUGH CYBER
FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS:

893

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY SEIZED
THROUGH INVESTIGATIONS:

\$ 41.5M

ILLICIT ASSETS
FORFEITED:

\$ 214M

FORFEITED ASSETS
RETURNED TO VICTIMS:

\$ 106M

Investigative Cases Across the Nation

In FY 2022, the Secret Service was integral in closing hundreds of criminal investigations, resulting in significant arrests, convictions, seizures, and restoration of victim funds. Secret Service Special Agents, network intrusion forensic analysts, investigative analysts, partner state and local law enforcement task force officers, and others all worked diligently to pursue leads and deve lop the evidence necessary to bring cases to completion.

SAN FRANCISCO
FIELD OFFICE

Foreclosing Their Future

Compromised personal identifying information can lead to serious financial harm to victims. The Secret Service's San Francisco Field Office identified a scheme to impersonate victims and then use their personal information, along with forged documents, to take out mortgage loans from banks against their properties. The criminal ring, consisting of six individuals and led by a Bay Area rapper, ultimately obtained over \$2.3 million in illicit profits before being identified by law enforcement. All defendants pled guilty and received sentences earlier this year ranging from one to seven years in prison, while law enforcement seized over \$1.1 million in cash and precious metals.

1

Case Spotlight

The map displays some significant cases across the nation, touching on various types of criminal activity, which Secret Service offices were crucial in closing this year.

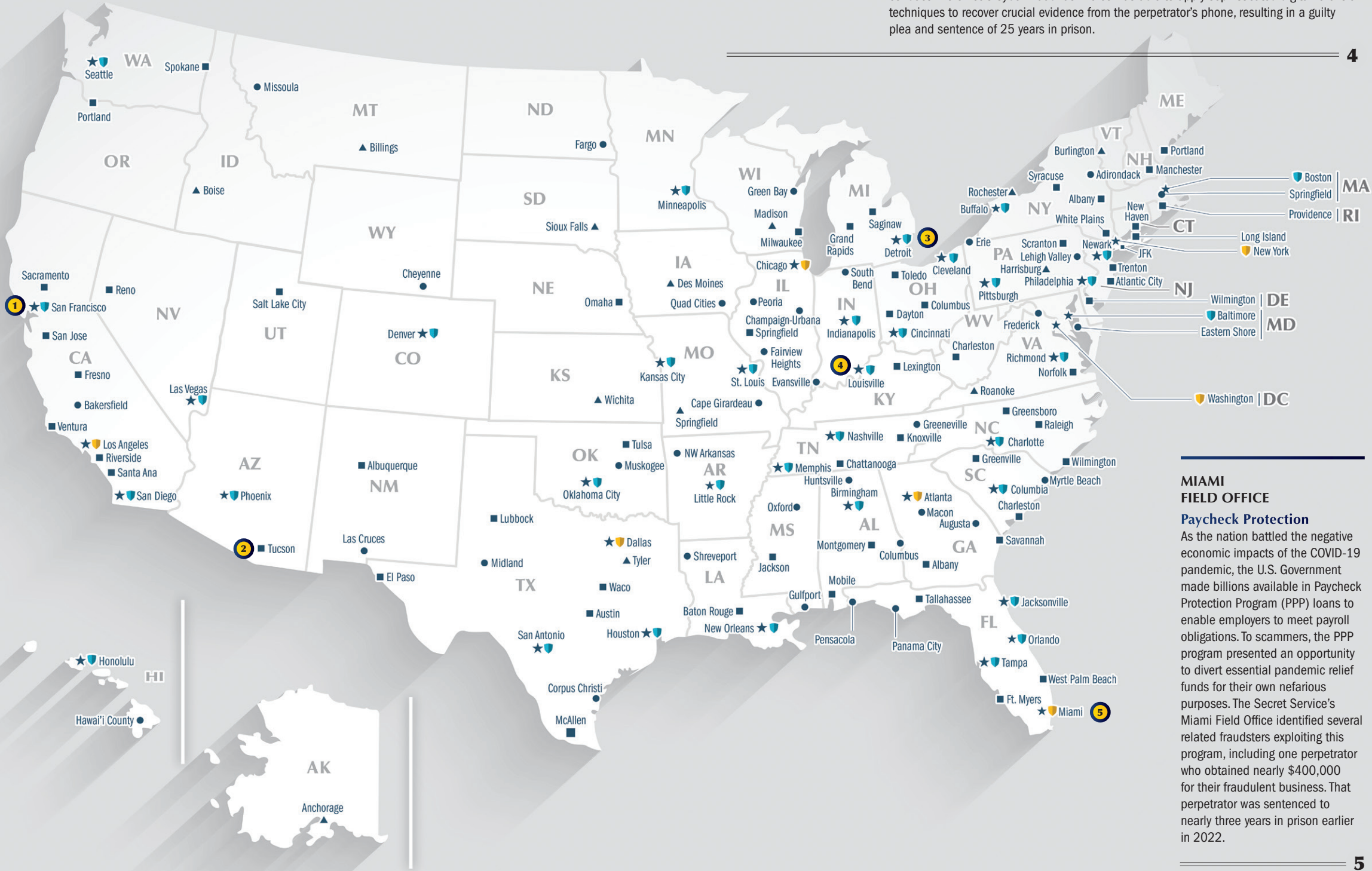
TUCSON
RESIDENT OFFICE

Broken Trust

Elder abuse can rob aging Americans of their financial savings as well as their dignity at a time when they are at their most vulnerable. Such schemes often involve individuals acquiring their victims' trust and confidence before leveraging access to financial accounts to steal funds. The Secret Service's Tucson Resident Office, working with the Pima County Sheriff's Office and Arizona Adult Protective Services, investigated a husband-and-wife team and uncovered an intent to defraud up to as much as \$700,000 from an elderly victim. Both perpetrators pled guilty and were sentenced earlier in the year.

2

- ★ Field Office
- Resident Office
- ▲ Resident Agency
- Domicile
- 📍 Regional Cyber Centers (RCCs)
- 🛡️ Cyber Fraud Task Force (CFTF)



DETROIT
FIELD OFFICE

Look a Gift (Card)
Horse in the Mouth

How can fraudsters who steal individuals' debit and credit card account information realize their profit? One way is to use compromised accounts to purchase gift cards from major retailers. The Secret Service's Detroit Field Office caught two brothers who bought nearly 500,000 fraudulently procured gift cards as part of a criminal business scheme to the tune of \$9.2 million. Both brothers pled guilty to charges of wire fraud in 2022 and have been sentenced to four years in prison and two years of supervised release.

3

LOUISVILLE
FIELD OFFICE

No One is
Above the Law

Sexual abuse and violence against minors are among the most reprehensible crimes imaginable. Worse still, is when children are abused by individuals in positions of trust and authority. The Secret Service's Louisville Field Office assisted the Kentucky State Police in exposing a Bath County Deputy Sheriff for enticing a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct. The office's Cyber Fraud Task Force was able to apply sophisticated digital forensic techniques to recover crucial evidence from the perpetrator's phone, resulting in a guilty plea and sentence of 25 years in prison.

4

MIAMI
FIELD OFFICE

Paycheck Protection

As the nation battled the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Government made billions available in Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans to enable employers to meet payroll obligations. To scammers, the PPP program presented an opportunity to divert essential pandemic relief funds for their own nefarious purposes. The Secret Service's Miami Field Office identified several related fraudsters exploiting this program, including one perpetrator who obtained nearly \$400,000 for their fraudulent business. That perpetrator was sentenced to nearly three years in prison earlier in 2022.

5

THE FIRST UNOFFICIAL FEMALE SPECIAL AGENT WAS FLORENCE BOLAN. IN 1924, SHE WAS PROMOTED TO OPERATIVE (THE TITLE PRECEDING SPECIAL AGENT) WHERE SHE PERFORMED DUTIES, SUCH AS SEARCHING FEMALE PRISONERS AND ENGAGED IN OCCASIONAL FIELD WORK.



IN 1877, THERE WERE ONLY 17 OPERATORS (NOW KNOWN AS SPECIAL AGENTS). THERE ARE OVER 3,736 SPECIAL AGENTS NOW.

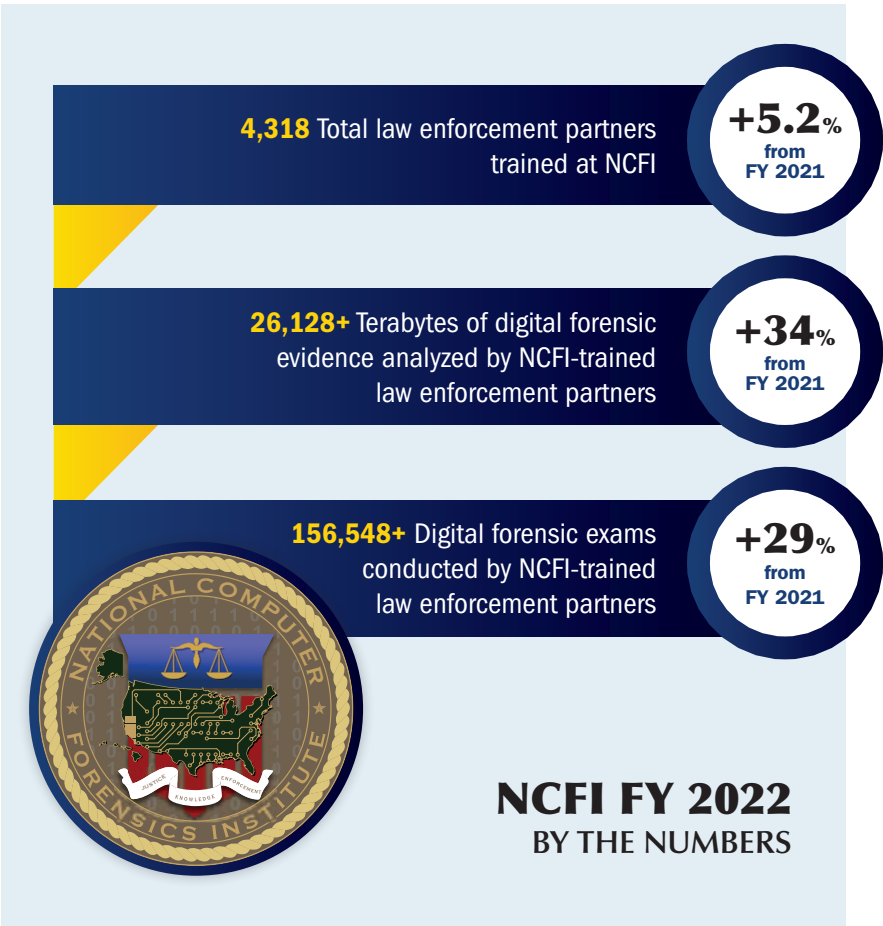


A Special Agent examines counterfeit notes during a seizure.

The National Computer Forensics Institute

The National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) is the nation's premier federally funded training center for digital forensics. NCFI leverages innovative technology and seasoned instructors to train state and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges on digital evidence collection and analysis. In doing so, the Secret Service works to ensure that the nation is equipped to conduct complex cybercrime investigations and that our judicial system can effectively process such cases. After completing their time at NCFI, officers return to their police departments armed with powerful equipment and cyber-skillsets. As a result, they can partner with the Secret Service on cybercrime investigations as well as help their departments tackle cases requiring the use of digital forensic evidence. Similarly, prosecutors and judges who attend NCFI receive training at no-cost and, upon return to their judicial districts, are better positioned to present and evaluate digital evidence in the courtroom. In FY 2022, NCFI continued to grow its operations and train law enforcement at all levels to meet increasing challenges presented by digital evidence.

NCFI training, both in-person and virtual, disseminated important information to Secret Service field offices and its network of CTFs, including state and local law enforcement investigative partners. This was an unprecedented year of NCFI training achievements with tremendous growth of individuals trained, forensic exams conducted, and evidence analyzed.



Digital Assets

Today's financial system is a far cry from the world of paper money that the Secret Service was created to monitor in the 1860's. The Secret Service has continually innovated to ensure that investigative capabilities match the challenges of how money operates (and how criminals can exploit it). Check fraud, stolen credit and debit card numbers, ATM cash-out scams, and network intrusions into financial payment systems are just a handful of the diverse schemes which have proliferated globally over the years. For each, Special Agents, investigative analysts, and support staff have developed crucial techniques to detect and disrupt criminal operations, while also working to recuperate victim losses. Likewise, modern law enforcement in 2022 requires an ability to understand the implications of cryptocurrency and other digital assets which millions of Americans use to transact, and which criminals often leverage for illicit purposes.

Enter the Secret Service's Illicit Financial and Digit Assets Team. Nicknamed the "Crypto Knights", this team has racked up several high-profile successes, including seizing over \$23 million to return to fraud victims in 70+ cases, since its launch in March 2022. Cryptocurrency and digital assets make their way into fraud investigations in two important ways.

The first is where fraud schemes transact in cryptocurrency, which can affect both businesses and individuals. Consider a business, penetrated by a ransomware attack, funneling a payment to a criminal group. Or imagine an average American, enticed into an initial investment opportunity, who is ultimately swindled in a fraudulent scam.

The second is the use of cryptocurrencies and digital assets to launder the proceeds of criminal activity. Imagine an organized criminal group, receiving fraudulent pandemic relief funds, then converting their ill-gotten gains through the appearance of legitimate business transactions. Because these transactions will often be made through cryptocurrencies, partially obscuring where the funds are being directed, the Crypto Knights draw on sophisticated investigative tools and techniques to track, identify, and seize these illicit assets.

Once seized, the Secret Service returns all recovered assets back to the victims they belong to whether that victim is a business, individual, or even a government agency. The community impact of this return underscores the importance of the work. Fraud schemes are not victimless crimes and often target vulnerable populations for whom the loss of personal savings through financial scams are often devastating; restoring these victims' funds is a crucial priority in the fight against cybercrime.

The team follows a simple philosophy: follow the money. It's a skillset that members of the team developed handily while part of the "Money Hunting Team" in the Secret Service's Global Investigative Operations Center. Recognizing the importance of their work and the need to resource this important investigative skillset, the Illicit Financial and Digital Assets Team was established as an independent program in FY 2022. Since then, the team continued its successes — making large seizures and working closely with the network of Secret Service Cyber Fraud Task Forces across the field to pick up on investigative leads, coordinate responses, and collaborate with federal, state, and local law enforcement partners. There is every reason to assume that the Crypto Knights' skillsets will continue to evolve and serve as an important element in the Secret Service's investigative mission. As one member of the team summed it up, "every fraud case these days seems to involve some crypto."



Podcast Ep. 046
Cryptocurrency with Kali Smith.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.

DIGITAL ASSETS BY THE NUMBERS

TOTAL ASSET COUNT:

761

TOTAL SEIZURE COUNT:

106

TOTAL SEIZED VALUE:

\$27,931,000+

TOTAL CASE COUNT:

77





NCFI CYBER GAMES

A major hospital has been breached — a network intrusion has led to ransomware infecting the system, and an overseas-based criminal group appears to be involved. Patient records, medication controls, and business systems may be compromised. Secret Service investigators, working with task force partners, race to examine the affected servers and begin an operational response.

While this situation is a very real possibility in the current operating environment, this hospital breach is — thankfully — only an exercise. However, it's an exercise which has been years in the making as the Secret Service's National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) in Hoover, Alabama played host to the first annual "Cyber Games" exercise. Secret Service field offices from across country enlisted their federal, state, local, and military task force partners, all competing against one another to clear challenges related to the scenario and race against the clock to win the event.

Staff members at NCFI — composed of Secret Service Special Agents, forensic analysts, technical staff assistants, and others — worked with public and private sector consultants to design the Cyber Games scenario to test the real-world skills that investigators need to respond in the event of cyber breaches. To enter the competition, a Secret Service field office needed to staff a team made up jointly of agency personnel and task force officers drawn from outside partners. Teams gathered in Hoover, Alabama from October 11–15, 2021, for an introductory week of preparation hosted by NCFI instructors along with local city officials, where participants refreshed their knowledge and enhanced their skills through NCFI staff and industry expert instructor-led training.

The following week, back in their home offices, participants were presented with the simulated scenario of the ransomware hospital attack and were tasked with executing a series of technical actions to disrupt and hunt the cyber threat actors. Objectives centered around recovering and examining network evidence from the affected system in an immersive virtual investigation experience. NCFI instructors were impressed by the performances of all the teams. "We set a lot of parameters but teams' ability to think outside the box let them do things like writing search scripts on the fly to efficiently look through 250,000 log files," as one NCFI proctor remembered. Another NCFI proctor credited teams with their ability to not be thrown off by the industry specific nature of the breach, noting that "there are more mental and regulatory barriers with a hospital, but you still need to do the investigation first."

The winning team was ultimately the Columbia, South Carolina Cyber Fraud Task Force — comprised of representatives from the Secret Service, the 125th Cyber Protection Battalion for the South Carolina Army National Guard, the FBI Columbia Field Office, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, and the Lexington County Sheriff's Department. The Columbia Field Office credited its win to conducting a strong team member selection process that ensured all skill sets related to the exercise would be covered. It's a mindset that has powered the Columbia Cyber Fraud Task Force to lead the nation in case performance for the last five years. The team finished all 39 objectives of the Cyber Games challenge in a combined time of six hours and fifteen minutes over three days of competition. Their closest rivals clocked in a finish at seven hours — or "pretty close behind us," as one agent from the Columbia Field Office generously put it. Another member of the Columbia team was slightly less charitable, quickly chiming in "that's not close at all!"

Healthy competition between offices aside, the exercise showcased the skills, professionalism, and collaboration that organizations, and the general public, could expect from the Secret Service in a real-life cyber-attack. "The team structure and scenario established a good foundation for what an actual response would look like in a district," as one technical staff assistant from NCFI put it. Even members of the Columbia team, both satisfied with their win this past year and prepping for the next iteration of the Cyber Games, were quick to point out that "in a real-life situation, any of us could reach out to our counterparts in other offices to support an investigation." In a world scared by the increasing vulnerability to sophisticated cybercriminal activity, the cooperation and enhanced abilities of the Secret Service and their partners to respond to actual breaches should provide a level of comfort to the public.

1940



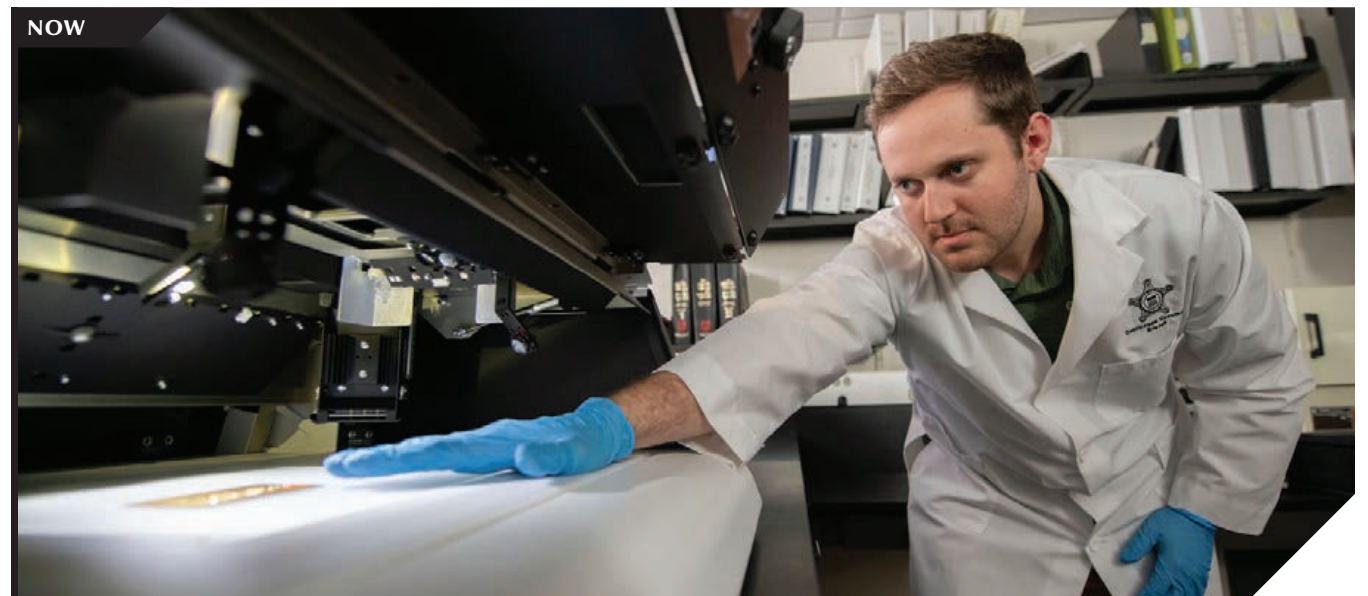
circa 1970



1983



NOW







Training

THE SECRET SERVICE is a premiere law enforcement organization comprised of a highly skilled and highly trained workforce. The Secret Service's James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC) has dedicated training personnel focused on providing the workforce with the professional development and training required to achieve mission success. Training personnel continuously develop and implement a broad range of basic and advanced training programs and initiate long-range developmental training programs for all employees.

Virtual Training Systems

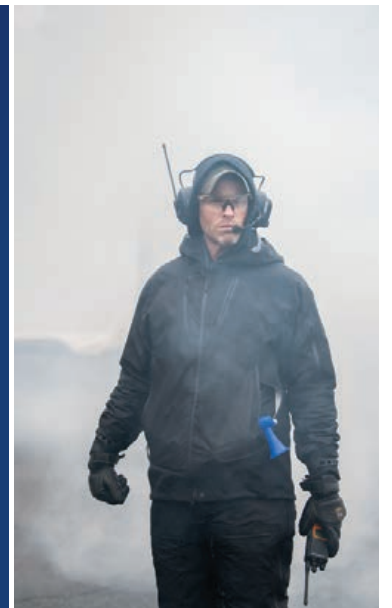
Over the years, the virtual training systems used to train Uniform Division Officers and Special Agents have significantly improved. These systems were initially considered a supplemental resource, but now play a vital role in the training at RTC.

In the mid 1990's, the system of choice was a bulky projection-based Fire-Arms Training System, which allowed Uniformed Division Officers and Special Agents to experience very limited use-of-force scenarios. The scenarios were static and would remain the same regardless of how the



FY 2022 TRAINING BY THE NUMBERS

15	Special Agent (SA) Basic Training Classes GRADUATED 315 new Special Agents		1,916 training classes conducted
14	Uniformed Division (UD) Basic Training Classes GRADUATED 249 new Uniformed Division Officers		62,444 students 27,600 firearms qualifications
1	Technical Law Enforcement (TLE) Training Classes GRADUATED 8 new Technical Law Enforcement Officers		138,332 instances of online training



trainees interacted with the screens. In 2001, the Secret Service training capabilities expanded by acquiring the Multiple Interactive Learning Objective (MILO) Range Trainer Simulator, a portable system requiring the user's weapon to be tethered. Compared to the previous system, the MILO simulator provided improved picture and video quality as well as the ability to influence the various outcomes based on the actions of the trainee. Though MILO was an overall improvement, there were a limited number of scenarios for training.

In 2016, the Secret Service purchased the VirTra simulator which is currently in use today. This system provides users with a 300-degree field of view with five different interactive screens. VirTra has over 100 different scenarios that will change depending on the decisions made by the trainee. Additionally, VirTra is a tetherless system that allows the trainee to move freely without being physically connected via cables to the system. It allows for interaction with modified handguns, rifles, pepper spray, and tasers.

In 2021, the VirTra 300 systems were upgraded to 4K video, vastly improving the picture quality, and allowing for much more realistic training. The specific scenarios were created to address unique operational requirements. These scenarios are critical to the training of Uniformed Division Officers and Special Agents and give the training instructors multiple opportunities to assess trainees' performance under stress as well as their understanding of Secret Service and Department of Homeland Security Use-of-Force policies.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

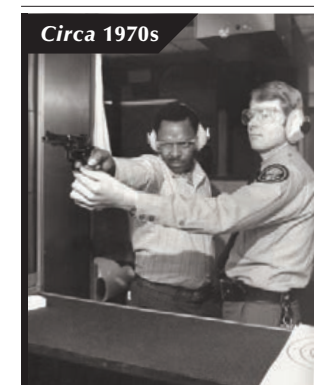
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) have emerged as both a valuable tool and a potential threat. In response to evolving sUAS capabilities, equipment, and policies, the Secret Service Aviation Program was established on June 29, 2020, and certified by the Department of Homeland Security on August 6, 2021.

RTC's team of highly skilled and knowledgeable instructors from various backgrounds continue to develop and improve upon current sUAS training and testing standards. In addition, RTC provides a safe and efficient sUAS training and testing environment for internal and external entities in support of their operational mission. This dedicated training function maintains a modern fleet of various sUAS platforms to support Secret Service training.



Podcast Ep. 048 The History of Secret Service Firearms with Bill O' Rourke.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.



ORIGINALLY, RTC WAS SIXTY ACRES. IT IS ALMOST 500 ACRES NOW.



United States Secret Service James J. Rowley Training Center.



Podcast Ep. 043 K-9 Hurricane and Former Emergency Response Team Officer Mashall Mirarchi.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.



According to Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge Timothy Sturgell, who serves as the Aviation Chief Training Officer, “The importance of training cannot be overstated. The RTC UAS Training Section is diligently working on the development of the core sUAS training curriculum that will be required for all Secret Service sUAS pilots. This training foundation will be constantly updated and evolved to remain relevant to current trends and technologies in the sUAS field. Constant collaboration with our federal, state, and local UAS partners will also continue and provide insight into our overall training mission.”

In the future the program aims to continue actively training and testing various platforms and developing mission specific in-service training programs and knowledge courses.

Canine Program

Secret Service canines and handlers provide 24-hour coverage in support of the Secret Service protective mission in the United States and abroad.

The Secret Service Canine Program started in 1976 with six canine teams which worked both detection and patrol. In the early 1980’s, a 14-run dog kennel was created as the canine program grew. In 1998, the Secret Service separated the canine mission into dedicated detection and patrol teams. The Tactical Canine program was added in 2003. In 2019, a state-of-the-art 36-run dog kennel and training facility was built at RTC.

The current canine program has a variety of capabilities including personnel screening, explosives detection, and tactical teams. The Secret Service has over 100 canine teams with the goal of reaching approximately 200 teams. The Explosives Detection and Personnel Screening programs each conduct approximately 1 million searches a year. Personnel screening canines screen an estimated 10 million visitors to the exterior of The White House each year.

Two of the Secret Service Canine programs have received accreditation by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA). The Secret Service Tactical Canine program is the only Tactical Canine program in the country accredited by FLETA and the Canine Explosive Detection program is one of only two FLETA accredited Explosive Detection programs in the country. Secret Service canine teams have also won the Tactical Canine Olympics five times.

Joint External Training

The Joint External Training (JET) section was established in 2016 to support Secret Service training endeavors for unique events. Training for these events include “Tabletop” Exercises, Joint Training Exercises, and briefings or practical exercises to international, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and military partners that have a distinct protective mission. JET personnel also support training subcommittees for National Special Security Events.

In FY 2022, JET provided 28 advanced trainings to 1,276 attendees from federal, state, and local law enforcement including U.S. Capitol Police, FBI, and the Department of State, as well as three international security organizations. Training topics ranged from dignitary protection to securing major events.

JET continues to incorporate best practices into the trainings it provides by attending trainings provided by international, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and military partners.✓

Spotlight

BOB DIEHL
A LEGACY IN PROTECTION



Safeguarding transportation is a critical element of the protective mission. RTC created the Protective Transportation Training Section to provide Special Agents and Uniformed Division Officers with the skills needed to safeguard protectees across all modes of transportation. At the Secret Service, Robert “Bob” Diehl played an instrumental part in the evolution of the service’s protective transportation capabilities.

After completing two tours with the Navy in Vietnam, Bob wanted to find a way to continue to serve his country. A chance meeting with the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives resulted in him finding out about opportunities at the Secret Service. Bob joined the Secret Service as an officer in what is now called the Uniformed Division. After serving in the Uniformed Division for eleven years, Bob became a firearms instructor at the Secret Service’s training facility where he served for another ten years. Through this role, Bob was able to use his combat experience from the military to train Special Agents and Uniformed Division Officers in firearms and other tactical skills. During this time, he helped create the Counter Assault Team (CAT), a specialized program designed to provide tactical support to Secret Service protective details.

While Bob was skillful in firearms and tactical training, he always had a passion for vehicles. In his free time, he could be found in the garage working on cars. Eventually his passion for vehicles led him to the Special Services Division, which is responsible for safeguarding transportation at every aspect of the protective mission. Originally, the Protective Transportation Training Section’s only responsibility was teaching the Protective Driving Course in standard vehicles. Once Bob joined the Protective Transportation Training Section, he helped evolve this training to include protective driving training in every wheeled conveyance operated by Secret Service personnel.

In addition to teaching Special Agent and Uniform Division personnel motorcade operations and tactical driving techniques, Bob collaborated with a team of technicians to develop a first-in-class armored vehicle program. The most notable armored vehicle is the Presidential Limo, also known as “The Beast.” Bob was a part of “The Beast” program since its inception and remembers going to Congress to request funding. When discussing the



“The features we are putting into the armored cars are now light years ahead of when we started. I have no doubt we build the best armored cars in the world.”

evolution of the armored vehicle program he stated, “The features we are putting into the armored cars are now light years ahead of when we started. I have no doubt we build the best armored cars in the world.” Bob and his team not only used cutting-edge technology to build the Secret Service’s armored vehicle fleet, but they became the go-to subject matter experts in the field advising components of the U.S. Military and other federal partners on their own projects.

To keep up with the ever-evolving threat landscape and provide protection in a variety of environments, protective transportation continues to evolve to cover additional modes of transportation, including the TREK Mountain Bike Course, Motorcycle Course, and the All-Terrain Vehicle Course. In addition to required training updates to match protective needs, Bob discussed the importance of having state-of-the-art facilities.

Throughout Bob’s 50-year career, it can be hard to pinpoint a moment he is most proud of; however, the development of the CAT program and the armored vehicle fleet are two of them. Reflecting on his involvement in these programs, he said, “We had nothing, and we made it into something. We built it from the ground up.”

After a lifelong career of service, Bob retired from the Secret Service in 2021. In recognition of his many contributions to the Secret Service Bob was awarded the DHS Civilian Medal of Honor by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, and a building at RTC was named in his honor.



Mission Support



Podcast Ep. 039 Safety, Health and Environmental Programs Division with Nurse Stephanie Semadeni.

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.

THE SECRET SERVICE’S INTEGRATED MISSION enables our agency to protect our nation’s highest elected leaders, visiting heads of state, and National Special Security Events; and to safeguard the nation’s financial infrastructure and payments systems. A dedicated workforce of administrative, professional, and technical experts executes on these mission skill sets through innovative human capital programs and policies, robust strategic planning, cutting-edge information technology, skilled financial management, and employee development, among other mission-enabling activities. By working collaboratively with the protective, investigative, and training mission areas, the mission support services help the agency achieve operational excellence.

FOSTERING A SAFE AND INCLUSIVE WORK ENVIRONMENT DEMONSTRATES TWO CORE PRINCIPLES THAT ENABLE THE SECRET SERVICE TO BE AN ELITE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

Data-Driven Decision Making

To manage operations across a \$2.6 billion enterprise, the Secret Service relies heavily on quality, data-driven decision making to ensure resources are properly deployed, evaluated, and optimized as required by Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2019, ‘The Evidence Act’. This act promotes evidence-based activities using high-quality information to inform decisions that are made by Senior Leadership. This data is sourced internally through numerous dashboards and externally through various partnerships.

As of FY 2022, 195 agency data dashboards ensure that, no matter the role, Secret Service leaders are well equipped with key data to inform their decision-making. To consolidate the different data dashboards for agency leadership, information technology specialists developed a centralized platform for all offices to access accurate, consistent, and clean data for better insights and data-driven decision making. While these dashboards continue to evolve and mature, the goal will remain the same of compiling and tracking investigative and protective data sets to advice Senior Leadership.

The Secret Service accomplishes our full mission through partnerships with various departments and agencies within the Federal Government, branches of the military, research organizations and institutes, and partners in the private sector. The research, processes, and programs from these partners helps inform Secret Service decision-making. One example is the Secret Service’s Operational Advisory Groups (OAGs), which are interactive engagements that allow front-line stakeholders to provide direct input to better inform resourcing decisions on topics of interest. In FY 2022 the OAG topics included Less-than-Lethal Devices and Central Bank Digital Currency. By working collaboratively with these different partners, the Secret Service ensures it obtains high-quality data to help identify emerging technologies, forecast future threats, coordinate updated legislation and policies, and support decision-making for Senior Leadership.

Data Governance efforts have formalized processes and organizational behaviors around how data is created, updated, shared, used, and disposed of over time. Across multiple data sources, the Data Governance program enforces data quality rules that bring consistency and accuracy to enterprise data assets. This allows for increased use of data visualizations and predictive analytic tools that assist offices in making data-informed decisions.



To manage operations across a \$2.6 billion enterprise, the Secret Service relies heavily on quality, data-driven decision making to ensure resources are properly deployed, evaluated, and optimized.

FY 2022 Data by the Numbers

1,000+

ACTIVE USERS PER DAY ACCESS SECRET SERVICE DATABASES

2.3M

DATA TRANSACTIONS PER DAY

195

DATA DASHBOARDS USED TO ANALYZE SECRET SERVICE DATA

The Secret Service is committed to maintaining a diverse, inclusive, and safe workplace where all individuals can make an impact and have a rewarding career.

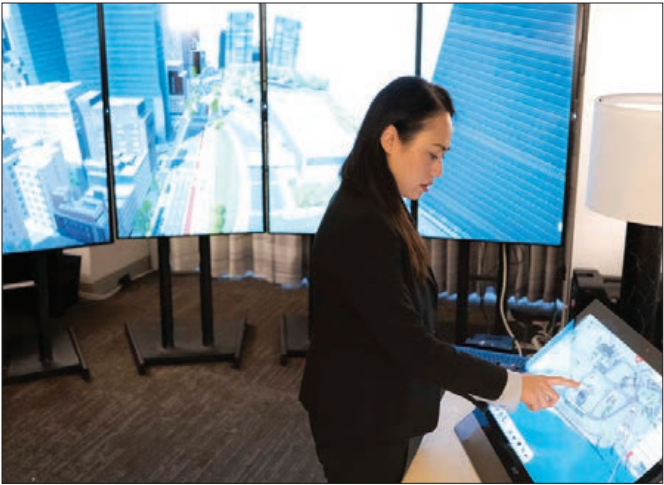
**Setting the Stage:
Creating a Safe and Inclusive Environment**

Fostering a safe and inclusive work environment demonstrates two core principles that enable the Secret Service to be an elite law enforcement agency. The extraordinary significance of the powers, authorities, and duties entrusted to the Secret Service requires its unwavering commitment to maintaining a work environment in which all individuals are protected and treated with dignity and respect. These traditional agency principles are reflected in numerous Secret Service programs including Anti-Harassment Program (AHP) and the Mobility, Outreach, Equity, and Inclusion Program (MOEIP).

The AHP oversees and implements the Secret Service's anti-harassment policy that prohibits harassment based on a protected basis. Harassment undermines mission success because it seriously damages work-based relationships, demeans individuals subjected to such conduct, and destroys organizational morale. Accordingly, the Secret Service takes all reasonable steps to prevent and address discriminatory workplace harassment. The AHP is the center of various anti-harassment activities, such as conducting prompt, thorough, and impartial inquiries into allegations of discriminatory workplace harassment; delivering anti-harassment training to Secret Service offices, divisions, and directorates; and providing advice and guidance to employees, supervisors, and executives.

A work environment that not only protects its employees' safety but also creates a diverse and inclusive environment is of paramount concern for the Secret Service. Building this environment allows for a strong and agile workforce and enables everyone to realize their full potential. The Secret Service is committed to maintaining a diverse, inclusive, and safe workplace where all individuals can make an impact and have a rewarding career.

In FY 2022, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility and human resources personnel collaborated to develop and launch MOEIP. This initiative is congruent with Executive Order 14035 with an emphasis on educating the workforce and ultimately, increase the recruitment, retention, and advancement of diversity and persons with disabilities at the Secret Service. MOEIP is being piloted at Gallaudet University, a private federally chartered research university in Washington, D.C. for the education of the deaf and hard of hearing.



Strengthening Our Infrastructure

In 2021, Executive Order 14028 directed federal agencies to take steps to improve infrastructure and networks critical to our nation's cybersecurity. As an agency on the cutting edge of digital investigations, the Secret Service leads from the front in its internal cybersecurity practices. The Secret Service has initiated its plan to achieve Zero-Trust architecture pursuant to this directive and has achieved a Maturity Level 1 under the Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency's Zero-Trust Maturity Model. This past fiscal year, the Secret Service has updated all its IT Cyber Security Program policies, added additional support for threat hunting to its Security Operations Center, and effectively identified and responded to several cyber vulnerabilities with no operational disruption.

In addition to strengthening its cybersecurity infrastructure, the Secret Service must protect its global footprint encompassing hundreds of facilities throughout the globe, including warehouses, field offices, resident offices, and headquarter facilities. Managing, maintaining, and upgrading these facilities is a challenging process and in FY 2022 the Secret Service completed 87 projects by leveraging over \$30 million in current and previous year funding. Projects included constructing new offices, renovating and expanding existing facilities to meet increased mission needs, improving security and communications infrastructure, and securing specialized vehicles. These construction projects allowed the Secret Service to expand its operational capabilities while providing improved working conditions for employees.



Innovations in Procurement

Procuring quality goods and services in a timely fashion is critical to providing the Secret Service workforce with the tools they need to achieve the mission. FY 2022 yielded the adoption of new technologies and tools to improve contracting procedures. One of these new systems, Contract Lifecycle Management, is a contract writing system which provides procurement professionals more transparency and management of requisitions and old contract awards. Similarly, the Electronic Contract Filing System was implemented to replace old manual processes and streamline the process of managing and administering official contract files. This past year also saw the full implementation of reverse auctioning, an innovative process that streamlines contracting and has proven to be a highly effective cost-savings measure. In FY 2022, 81 contracts were awarded using the reverse auction tool saving the Secret Service over \$1 million.



Podcast Ep. 040 Please Welcome The CFO, Ms. Gwendolyn Sykes!

Learn more on the Secret Service podcast *Standing Post*.



Enhancing Our Workforce

The Secret Service is a world-class law enforcement organization in providing protection and investigating financial crime. The men and women of the Secret Service support a demanding integrated mission that often requires great sacrifice. Providing professional development and continual support for employees and their families are paramount goals. The Secret Service invests time and effort to enhance the employee experience, and to retain its top tier talent through various retention initiatives and programs.

For example, the Cybersecurity Retention Incentive Program was established to retain employees who possess, employ, and utilize their cybersecurity skillset and training to perform their official duties. With over 500 participants in FY 2022, the program helps strengthen the investigative mission by maintaining a top-tier cybersecurity workforce. In FY 2022, the program saw an increase in participation of 5.3% from FY 2021.

Another instance of enhancing the employee experience and development was the launch of the new Mentoring Program. In FY 2022, the Secret Service launched the Mentoring Program to grow and support the workforce, identify and develop leaders, improve employee development, and provide employees power over their professional development. In its inaugural year, the Mentoring Program included 75 mentors and 75 mentees.

The COVID-19 pandemic changed the way organizations operate on a global scale. In FY 2020 and FY 2021, the Secret Service safely and effectively navigated these challenges to create a safe working environment for all employees. The Secret Service telework programs have evolved to align with this new hybrid work environment. The Telework Core and Telework Situational programs provide flexibility and improved work-life balance for the workforce, and collectively includes 2,220 employees.

Providing care for the workforce is a family matter. With a global presence and constant mission demands, careers in the Secret Service often require a Permanent Change of Station (PCS), or the relocation of law enforcement personnel from one duty station to another. Relocating can be stressful, not only on the employee, but on the entire family. Dedicated men and women who work behind the scenes at the Secret Service ensure that our law enforcement professionals can relocate for mission needs with minimal disruption to their personal lives. In FY 2022, the Secret Service processed several hundred PCS moves, relocating personnel all over the country, and in some instances across countries and continents. In January 2022, financial management personnel implemented an automated Relocation System which minimizes manual processes, automates moving payment entry, streamlines withholding taxes, and simplifies long-term operations and maintenance. These initiatives strengthen the Secret Service's ability to successfully and efficiently relocate personnel throughout the world.

Veterans are a vital part of the Secret Service. Veterans bring their experience and values to the Secret Service from all services and military occupational specialties. The Secret Service prioritizes supporting our veterans to ensure they achieve fulfillment in every stage of their careers.

The Secret Service uses a multi-pronged strategy to recruit veterans and provides recruiting and outreach opportunities to all military services globally. The Secret Service military program is a large and robust recruiting driver. The Secret Service Vets-2-Vets program uses veterans in the Secret Service to recruit transitioning military, Reserves, veterans, and disabled veterans. To maximize veteran hiring, the Secret Service also strategically positions Talent Acquisition Specialists at military installations and veteran events across the globe, conducting over 400 specific military and veteran events in FY 2022. Additionally, the agency launched a veteran's webpage to provide veterans with useful information and resources to learn how their service can align with a post-military career in the Secret Service.

The Secret Service uses a multi-pronged strategy to recruit veterans and provides recruiting and outreach opportunities to all military services globally.

POSITION DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PAST

THEN

In 1877, the Secret Service's fourth chief, James J. Brooks, gave an account summarizing the agency and its personnel to include himself, the Assistant Chief, and the 18 Operatives and 16 Operatives' Assistants responsible for the agency's law enforcement interests in multiple state and territorial jurisdictions. He also noted the duties of his administrative staff and shared that...

THE CHIEF CLERK was expected to oversee the work assigned to the clerical force and was to report to the Chief any negligence of duty committed either by operatives or clerks. The Chief Clerk was also responsible for reviewing the entire mail matter, to include correspondence and operatives' reports, and familiarizing himself with the subject matter and providing such documents to the Chief for his awareness and decision process. He also took dictation from the Chief which was then transformed into correspondence to the operatives and to other individuals. The Chief Clerk always held himself in readiness, either day or night, to perform such official business and to answer the call of the Chief. Salary of \$2,000 a year.

THE FINANCE CLERK reviewed receipts of operatives' monthly accounts and compared the same with their daily reports, to see that all charges are within the rules and regulations of the Secret Service, and that no charge but what is strictly for official business purposes was allowed, and that no exorbitant charges were made. The Finance Clerk acted as the disbursing representative for the Secret Service and audited all claims for entities seeking rewards from the agency. Salary of \$1,800 a year.

THE RECORD CLERK recorded information of criminals from operatives' reports, including the history of each case from the time of arrest, when, where, by whom, and for what arrested, and the conclusion and result of their trial in court. In addition, he provided monthly summaries of such information with condensed histories and judicial proceedings. Salary of \$1,400 a year.

THE INDEX CLERK indexed the daily reports of operatives, noted arrests and progress of each trial, and compiled the monthly list of arrests and judicial action for the operatives to receive. Salary of \$1,200 a year.

THE CUSTODIAN had custody of all counterfeit money, plates, and counterfeiting material captured or obtained which was held as evidence. He ensured that the operatives made proper inventories of such property and it was safely secured until it was required for evidence against the parties from whom purchased or taken. The Custodian also sought that such evidence was produced at the time of the trial and that it was returned to him. A record of all transfers of counterfeit money and material was accounted for as well. Salary of \$1,200 a year.

THE MESSENGER delivered the mail correspondence internally, performed errands, made copies of correspondence, and occupied a considerable portion of his time in copying extracts from operative reports and general correspondence. The Messenger also kept a daily record of the time of arrival at the office of each clerk. Salary of \$600 a year.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONALS

Administrative Personnel
at the New York Field Office,
circa 1940s.



THEN

On July 5, 1865, the Secret Service was established with over 20 operatives assigned to eleven offices across the nation. Chief William P. Wood recognized that an administrative arm would aid the running of the agency and was aware of an ideal candidate.

Charles W. Kimball was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, on February 13, 1841. In August 1862, Kimball enlisted as a private in the Dorchester Company (H) of the Thirty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. In the summer of 1863, he was detached from his regiment and assigned to duty at the “Old Capitol Prison” in Washington, D.C., where he was responsible for the prison rolls and ration account. Here he made the acquaintance of the Superintendent of the prison, William P. Wood.

By mid-1865 Kimball had been honorably discharged from the military and was thereafter appointed Chief Clerk of the newly established Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, initially paid \$100 a month.

Chief Wood noted that, “The Secret Service required an expert in the clerical management of the Secret Service operatives and (Kimball) being known to me, as well as qualified for the position, he being possessed of a familiar knowledge of business of a similar character acquired by

faithful service as a principal clerk of Old Capitol Prison, Kimball was appointed as Clerk to the Division. Mr. Kimball possessed untiring industry and great moral worth.”

Kimball remained with the Secret Service Division until he returned to Massachusetts in 1869. Upon his death in Boston on May 14, 1908, he had served as the Assistant Register of Deeds for Suffolk County for 36 years.



THE EVOLUTION OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

Continuous dialogue with Congressional Members and staff is critical to ensure the Secret Service can meet future mission needs. The Secret Service has dedicated personnel who fulfill this liaison role, relaying the agency’s legislative priorities, including the annual budget request and other mission needs. This liaison role has evolved over the past several decades.

In the 1980s and 1990s the office’s reporting structure changed multiple times, but its mission continued to

evolve. Responsibilities included traditional public affairs functions, monitoring and evaluating legislation impacting the Secret Service’s mission, the management of programs dealing with legislative tracking and Congressional Correspondence.

In 2002, the Office of Government and Public Affairs (GPA) was created. By the 2010’s, the Congressional Affairs Program assumed the critical role of serving as the primary liaison between the Secret Service and members of Congress. The program’s main mission was to advocate and advance the priorities and goals of the Secret Service including budget, federal legislation, and mission priorities. In 2018, GPA was renamed the Office of Intergovernmental and Legislative Affairs. The Congressional Affairs Program continues to successfully advocate Secret Service priorities to Congress. Most recently authorizing legislation was signed into law for the National Computer Forensics Institute and premium pay exceptions, as well as annual appropriation legislation culminating in budget increases to support the integrated mission of the agency illustrate a few of the many successes over the last decade.

Spotlight

HONORING THEIR FAMILY’S LEGACY

Honoring the past is part of the Secret Service culture. As an agency, employees participate in traditions intended to honor those who have served before. For some employees, this concept takes on an even greater meaning because they not only commemorate the accomplishments of the workforce before them, but also honor the legacy of their parents.



We have a unique insight on the life of an Agent; We lived it with our fathers. It’s built a deep sense of loyalty to the agency and the mission. We understand what their families go through, from the start of their career through retirement. As Human Resources professionals, we have the advantage of customer perspective.

DANIELLE DAVIS WATSON

Danielle Davis Watson is the Division Chief of Performance Management and Employee Relations in the Office of Human Resources. In this role, she leads two branches that work to enhance the employee experience, increase agency efficiency, and advance work-life and retention initiatives. Officially, Ms. Davis Watson started her career at the Secret Service in 2009, however, if you ask her, she’ll say it was the year she was born. Ms. Davis Watson explained that the Secret Service has been part of her life for as long as she could remember. She recounted memories of her childhood when her father,

a Special Agent with the Secret Service, would be preparing for protective travel or coming to her elementary school Career Day to talk about life as a Special Agent. The Secret Service was a constant part of her life, and the families of her father’s colleagues quickly became a close-knit extended family.

Ms. Davis Watson’s father, Thomas W. Davis Jr., was with the Secret Service for 23 years. Beginning his career in the Uniformed Division, Mr. Davis transitioned to a Special Agent in 1972. Throughout his career he worked in the Detroit, Baltimore, and Washington Field Offices. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Davis was the Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Investigations. Ms. Davis Watson recounted that one of the many things her father did at the Secret Service was start a minority and women recruitment program. Through her role in Human Resources, Ms. Davis Watson feels the impact of the program her father created and can continue to contribute to its legacy. She shared that, “by being a leader in Human Resources, I am carrying on his legacy every day.”

Patricia Parr-Brandt started her career with the Secret Service in 1999 and has served in the Office of Human Resources for the past twenty-three years. Similar to Ms. Davis Watson’s experience, Ms. Parr-Brandt recounted memories of growing up with a father who was a Special Agent. Her father, Jerry Parr, joined the Secret Service in the 1960s. Throughout his career, he was the Special Agent in Charge (SAIC) of the Presidential Protection Division, the Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Protective Research, and the Assistant Director of the Office of Protective Research. Mr. Parr protected the life of President Ronald Reagan during an assassination attempt in Washington, D.C. on March 30, 1981. SAIC Parr shielded the President’s body with his own after shots were fired and propelled the President into the limousine. The driver started heading back to the White House, but after assessing the President’s condition, SAIC Parr re-directed the driver to the hospital, potentially saving President Reagan’s life.



Even though we aren’t standing post, we play a role in protecting the President by taking care of the Special Agent and Uniformed Division Officers.

PATRICIA PARR-BRANDT

Ms. Parr-Brandt remembers that day, and her father’s actions had an impact on why she decided on a career at the Secret Service. Ms. Parr-Brandt knew she wanted to have a career where she could help people. Being inspired by both her parents working in public service, she decided to apply for a role in human resources at the Secret Service. “There is a certain aspect [of following in my father’s footsteps] that inspires and motivates me. People see my last name and they know my legacy. It is very motivating.” As a human resources professional, Ms. Parr-Brandt carries on her father’s memory by supporting the men and women of the service through every aspect of their career. “I am proud that he is my father, and I am proud that I work where I work. I will never push someone into a vehicle, but his service is a big part about why I’m here.”

Ms. Parr-Brandt’s and Ms. Davis Watson’s fathers made a significant impact during their careers at the Secret Service. By continuing in their footsteps, both Ms. Davis Watson and Ms. Parr-Brandt have dedicated their careers to supporting the integrated mission. They honor their father’s legacies daily, all while finding a way to serve and support the entire workforce and create legacies of their own.

(left photo) Danielle Davis Watson (right) with her father Thomas W. Davis Jr. (left) at the USSS Christmas Party at the Baltimore Field Office. (right photo) Patricia Parr-Brandt (right) with her father Jerry Parr (center) and her daughter (Ellie Smith) (left).



Join us!

ARE YOU UP FOR THE CHALLENGE?

COME JOIN a diverse team with one of the most elite law enforcement agencies in the world. Our workforce routinely witnesses historical events and creates a lasting impact for generations to come.

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CAREERS AT THE SECRET SERVICE

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Special Agents

THE JOB OF A SECRET SERVICE SPECIAL AGENT carries with it a weight and responsibility that few in the general public know of or could understand. The Secret Service offers qualified individuals a challenging and fulfilling opportunity to investigate complex cyber and financial crimes, serve on protective details, and conduct specialty assignments throughout their careers.

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

Counter Assault Team | Cyber Fraud Task Forces | Polygraph | Hazardous Agent Mitigation Emergency Response

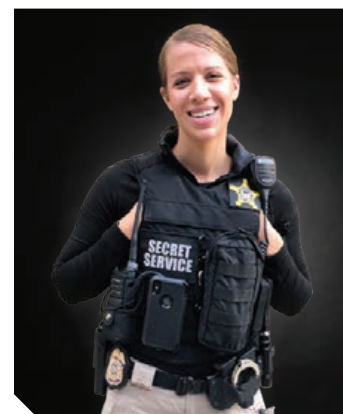


Uniformed Division Officers

OUR UNIFORMED DIVISION'S MISSION is to protect facilities and venues secured for Secret Service protectees. Throughout its history, the Uniformed Division has accomplished this mission through individuals who embody honor, integrity, and a commitment to excellence.

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

Canine | Counter Sniper Team | Crime Scene Search Unit | Emergency Response Team | Office of Training | Outreach Branch | Special Operations



Technical Law Enforcement

THE TECHNICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT JOB FAMILY supports the Special Agents and Uniformed Division Officers in their duties. These professionals are trained in both protective and investigative techniques but are also specialized in key operational and technological focus areas to support the integrated mission of investigation and protection.

OPPORTUNITIES

Investigative Protection Officer | Protective Armored Specialist | Technical Security Investigator



Administrative, Professional, Technical

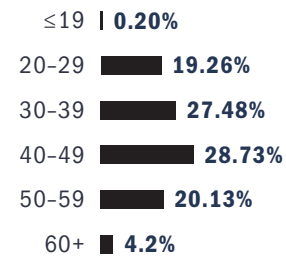
THE SECRET SERVICE employs a cadre of mission-driven professionals from a wide variety of disciplines to ensure the overall success of its protective and investigative missions. From Criminal Research Specialists to Civil Engineers, the diverse specialists in the administrative, professional, and technical occupations are experts in their field and selected from across all segments of American life.

OPPORTUNITIES

Attorney-Advisor | Biologist | Electronics Engineer | Fingerprint Specialist | Investigative Analyst | Photographer (Forensics) | Writer/Editor

NOT ALL OPPORTUNITIES AND SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS ARE REFLECTED ABOVE.

AGE



GENDER



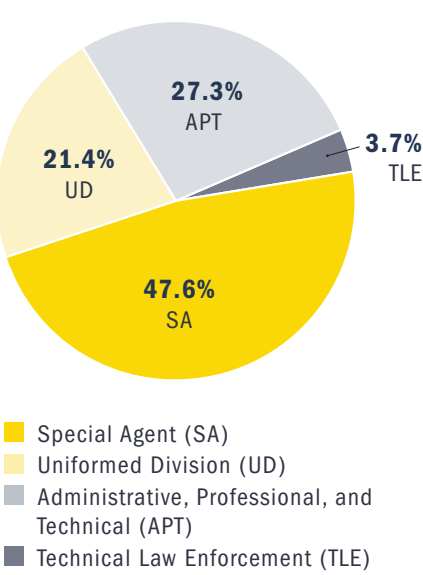
BY THE NUMBERS

7,857
Total Employees

41
Average Age

11.8
Average Years of Federal Service

JOB TYPE



STUDENT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL TO GRADUATE STUDENTS, AND ALL IN BETWEEN, TO LEARN FROM AN ELITE GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE AMONG THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST COMMITTED IN THE NATION.

Internship Program

The Pathways Student Intern Program is designed to provide students enrolled in a wide variety of educational institutions, from high school to graduate level, with opportunities to work in agencies and explore Federal careers while still in school with flexible scheduling and while getting paid for the work performed.

Recent Graduates Program

The Recent Graduates Program affords developmental experiences in the Federal government and is intended to promote possible careers in the civil service to individuals who have recently graduated from qualifying educational institutions or programs.

Special Advisor Program

The Special Advisor Program recruits from top MBA programs across the country with the goal of applying private-sector best practices in the government environment.

Presidential Management Fellows (PMF) Program

The PMF program is a flagship leadership development program for advanced degree candidates. This program attracts and selects from among the best candidates and is designed to develop a cadre of future Federal Government leaders.

Special Agent Talent and Achievement Recruitment Program

The Special Agent Talent and Achievement Recruitment Program encourages those in their last semester of a college program or those with a four-year or advanced degree from an accredited college or university, earned within the last two years, to apply to become a Special Agent with the United States Secret Service.



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CAREER WITH THE SECRET SERVICE
MEAN TO YOU?

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



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